

Original Poetry.

HARD TIMES.

I called my Pegasus here to-day,
Away from his quiet grazing,
Intending to perpetrate some equestrian
Feat in rhyme, amazing.

But lo, and behold! my five-winged steed
As cunning as a snaky dromedary,
With a sorrowful way of looking his head,
And long and look as a monkey.

"Sure you are," I cried, "were he sober and rational,
He would not be so to prancing;
Why, I just as soon think of the old Congress
Meeting-house taking to dancing."

The Muse next came to my call, but alas!
Her words were really funny,
And her voice, too, was so full of merriment,
As to make me of my folly.

"Pray what is the matter?" I cried, agitated,
"I am glad for you, Henry," was her
quiet reply, and the earnest look which
accompanied it, told that she was sincere.

"Thy why do you look so sad?" Do
you think that I shall find the society of
my old friends less sweet, now that I am
rich? Can you think so, Lucy?"

Oh, no! said Lucy, cheerfully. You are
too kind-hearted to let anything come between
you and your friends. But you must
forgive me that such a foreboding
did cross my mind for a moment.

"You are freely pardoned," said Henry
gaily, "and in token I give you this rose,"
and he tossed her a half-blown blush rose
which he had been twirling in his fingers.

"Now give me something to remember
this day by," he said, as he lingered a moment
at the gate. Lucy gathered a handful
of pansies, and tying them with a blue
ribbon, pressed them between the leaves of
a volume of Henry's. Henry had lent her,
and having written the date on the margin,
gave it to him. With a glad
wave of the hand he bade her good bye,
but as he walked with his quick, firm step
up the hill, Lucy stood and looked after
him, while, all unbidden, a tear dropped
on her hand. Poor Lucy! Her prophetic
woman's heart told her it was no good
news to her.

The yellow house grew smaller and
meaner every day in Henry's eyes, until
in due time it was torn down, and in its
place rose a large, white mansion, with
long windows opening on a stately piazza.
Of course, while Henry was over-seeing
all this, there was little time to remember
his neighbors, and so his visits to the cottage
began to grow rare. Some time
on a Sunday, he would look over to the
widow's pew, and meet Lucy's soft eyes
glancing from under her bonnet, and he would inwardly reproach
himself for his neglect, and resolve to
spend the next evening with her. But the
resolve was quickly forgotten in the excitement
of the following day.

At last the house was finished, and very
proudly did Henry Strickland walk through
his stately rooms, filled with all elegance
and taste, and could furnish—
"How queenly should the lady be, who
will preside over all this splendor!" he
said inwardly.

Henry had always been a dreamer and a
worshipper of beauty. A vision loveliness
was ever present with him; a face and form
of seraphic beauty floated before his daily
paths. But of late his romantic fancy
received a new impulse, and as the image of
the gentle Lucy became more and more effaced,
as his heart became more and more wedded
to wealth; and a false pride and
ambition took the place of his early love,
his half-forgotten ideal shone before him
with new splendor. Some rarely beautiful,
richly endowed being must come and
add the crowning grace to his luxuriant
home.

Having abundant means, he resolved
to gratify his long cherished desire to
travel. With his golden key he would
unlock the treasures of the world. He
would walk the streets of illustrious cities,
he would look on the mountains and
rivers, the temples and palaces, the pictures
and statues, the glowing descriptions
of which, in books of travel, had
so often enraptured his mind. He would
hear, too, the music of St. Peter's; he
would drink in the sweetness of
Miserere and the glory of the Te Deum—
Oh foolish man! not to know that the
music of one loving heart is worth them
all!

So absorbed he now became in preparation
for his long absence, that he forgot to
call and bid good-bye to Lucy
Hale, who sat up until the village clock
struck twelve, the evening before his
departure, thinking he would surely come
and say just one parting word, for the
sake of old times. In vain she fed her
sad heart with remembrances of all his
former kindness and affection, and satisfied
his meek complaints with generous
excuses for his neglect. The little candle
went out in its socket, the fire died
on the hearth, and still he did not come.

A FAREWELL SONG.

The time, the time has come,
When we must say farewell;
How hard it is to part with friends,
They who have loved can tell.

But they whose hearts have known no love,
Can never comprehend,
The anguish which a true heart feels,
When parting with a friend.

Oh! has it been my painful task,
To say farewell to those,
Whose smiles of love were to my heart,
What light is to the rose.

And must we part, my more than friend?
Is it stern fate's decree?
Alas, I did not know,
How dear thou wert to me!

Leave not the heart that worships thee!
'Twill break away with time;
Thou never wilt find one to love
Thine with a love like mine.

O many a kind friend thou may'st find,
But none so fond as I;
And none to make thee ever blest,
So zealously would try.

But since it is my fatal doom
To part—be true to me;
As this devoted heart of mine
Must ever be to thee!

The Story-Teller.

(From the Ladies' Wreath.) IOLA.

In a yellow farm-house, just out the village
of Linde, there lived Henry Strickland
and ever since his good old father had
left him the farm as his sole inheritance.

Though born in the country, Henry
was well educated, and possessed a lively
and cultivated imagination. But being
an industrious youth, and poor within,
his ardent fancy thus far had only served
to brighten his daily toil with dreams
of what might be.

Down the hill, nestled among cherry-
trees and rose-bushes, stood a little cottage
where dwelt the widow Hale and her daughter
Lucy. Here, in summer afternoons,
would Henry often come, and while Lucy
plied the needle which earned her daily
bread, he would listen her soliloquy by
his friendly gait.

Lucy was no rustic beauty. She was
never the belle of country merry-makings;
but there was a sweetness in her face and
 repose in her manner, which well supplied
 the lack of rosy cheeks and faultless features.
 Her brown hair was parted simply
 on her forehead; and her clear, blue eyes
 shone beneath a quiet, steady lustre.

They to beneath Henry's most careless
 glance; but when they did meet his,
 there was a depth and clearness in their
 gaze that haunted him long afterward.

Sometimes, winter evenings, he would
 take with him some thrilling book, read
 until midnight to the widow and daughter
 to whose poverty books were a luxury.

And every spring he took his spade and
 went down to the cottage to make Lucy's
 flower-beds. Then in July, when his birth
 day came, Lucy would gather the best of
 her pinks and roses, together with a holy-

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ELLSWORTH ME. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1857.

\$150 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

lock or two, and carry them up to adorn
his breakfast table. Thus it had been
ever since they were children.

But suddenly there came a change.
Henry's rich uncle, whose namesake he
was, died and left him sole heir to his im-
mense wealth. Henry had scarcely ever
seen his uncle, who had been a lonely,
misanthropic man, and therefore his pleas-
ure in his suddenly acquired wealth, was
not clouded by grief or mourning. He
soon made Lucy the confidant of his new
fortune. She received the news with a silent
tranquillity which surprised him.

"You do not seem surprised or pleased,"
Lucy said. "I thought you would re-
joice in your friend's fortune."

"I am glad for you, Henry," was her
quiet reply, and the earnest look which
accompanied it, told that she was sincere.

"Thy why do you look so sad?" Do
you think that I shall find the society of
my old friends less sweet, now that I am
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went out in its socket, the fire died
on the hearth, and still he did not come.

Henry was in Italy. Through Eng-
land, France and Switzerland he had
wandered; and now, weary with travel,
he had reached the goal of his wishes,
his journey's end. His travel had been
rich in wonder and delight. His eyes
had feasted on fair works of art and fair
works of nature, and now he was in
Florence, the world's cradle of art. But
a strange, homesick feeling was taking
possession of him. He was beginning
to long for a sight of the familiar fields,
yes, and the peculiar faces, too, of his
home; he would give more for a violet
from his mother's grave, than for a sight
of the fairest picture in Florence.

Full of such feelings as these, he wan-
dered forth one morning to take a last
look at the beautiful city which he meant
to leave forever on the morrow. As he
passed through the market-place, his eye

fell on a little Italian girl, who, barefooted
and bareheaded, was selling flowers
to the passers-by. Struck by her won-
derful beauty and the beseeching glance
of her large, passionate eyes, he stop-
ped and bought a bunch of roses.

With a brilliant smile the little one re-
ceived his money and then turned to
another purchaser. But Henry gazed after
her with a suddenly awakened inter-
est. Though clothed in scanty rags, it
was the face and form that had haunted
all his dreams of beauty; she and none
other was his long sought ideal! Un-
satisfied he had looked upon the proud-
est beauties of foreign lands—the face of
this poor and evidently neglected child
surpassed them all. Lost in this new
and strange reverie, he wandered on,
heedless of his path, until he found him-
self again by the little Italian's flower
stand. Several times during the day,
he passed her, and each time an arch and
winning glance from her beautiful eyes,
showed that she recognized him. At
last he stopped and asked her name. At
the same time purchasing a fresh bou-
quet.

"Iola," was the reply, with a look of
wonder at the stranger's interest in her.
"Well, Iola, I wish to see you again.
Will you bring some flowers to my rooms
tomorrow morning?"

"Where do you live?" asked Iola.
He told her, and promised to buy all
the flowers she would bring him.

"Then I will come early, and then
it will be time for me to go to the market place,"
she answered, smiling; and musing on
the day's adventure, Henry Strickland
walked away.

The next morning, with her basket
well filled, Iola stood promptly at the
stranger's door. He gave her a gold
piece for her flowers, and then, by skill-
ful questions, elicited her history from
her.

She was an orphan, and lived with her
old grandmother, whom she supported
by selling flowers. In touching accents
she told the story of her old home in the
south of Italy, where the sun always
shone on her; of first her father's, then
her mother's death, and of her coming
to her aged grandmother, her only
friend on earth; of her poverty before
she was able to do anything; and then
she proudly enumerated the comforts
which her little trade now obtained for
her grandmother.

Henry listened with the deepest in-
terest, and then, in glowing colors, paint-
ed to her vivid fancy, his own home in
the far, free land of America.

"Oh, I should love to go there!" she
exclaimed when he had ended.

"Be my little girl and go there with me,"
he said persuasively. "You have
neither father nor mother, and soon your
grandmother will die, and leave you al-
one in the world. It is a cruel world
to the helpless and innocent. I will
take care of you, and in my home you
shall be happy as a bird."

Iola's eyes sparkled; but instantly
they drooped again, and she answered
slowly—
"You are kind to care so much for me,
stranger, and I know I should be hap-
pier to go with you; but I will never
leave my grandmother. She would die
of a broken heart, if I should go from
her, she has only me."

Henry was about to reply; but, as if
fearing the power of his persuasion, she
sprang lightly away, and before he could
call her back she had disappeared.

But the next morning she came again
and offered her flowers, and talked gaily
and innocently of the far-off land which
Henry had described to her. Day after
day, she came for a few moments at least,
until he watched her with an absorbing
interest which grew upon him almost
unconsciously. To take this beautiful
child to his own country—to educate
her, and bring her up in his own home,
and when she should have reached the
full bloom of womanhood, to make her
his wife—was the plan which had cap-
tivated his imagination.

Three months passed, and still he
lingered, though each day he felt that he
ought to cast aside this vision and leave
this land of enchantment.

One morning, pale, weeping, Iola ran
to his door, and sank on the threshold
in an agony of tears. Full of sympathy,
he raised her to his arms, and asked the
cause of this wild and sudden sorrow.

In broken accents she told him that
on waking that morning, she had gone as
usual to her grandmother's bed to help
her dress, but could not wake her.
Terrified at last she called for help, when
it was discovered that she was dead—
She had died noiselessly in her sleep.

"Alas! I have no friend on earth!"
cried the poor orphan, and she again be-
gan to sob.

"No; do not say so," said Henry
Strickland, wiping away her tears. "I
will be your friend and guardian now,
dear Iola. Cheer up! my beautiful
child. You shall go with me, and I will
take care of you always."

"And will you always love me?" asked
Iola innocently, fixing her tearful eyes
on him.

"Always," said Henry, earnestly;
"you shall never know care or suffering
which my love can ward from you. Come
with me, and you shall be happy."

The keenness of Iola's grief was soon
passed, comforted not a little by the rich
dresses and jewels which her new guar-
dian speedily procured for her, preparatory
to their departure. Iola's grandmother
was buried in an old graveyard, and the
place marked by a small marble

cross; and in a few days afterward, Flo-
rence was left behind, and they were
tossing on the deep and dangerous sea.

Lucy Hale sat by her little window
sewing. The breath of June came in,
fanning her fair, white forehead, and she
thought with a deep longing, of the
fields wet with dew and blue violets, of
the calm green woods full of wild flow-
ers, where it would be such heavenly re-
freshment for her to wander all day long.
But she must work early and late; for,
strive and save as she might, they were
growing poorer.

"I declare! the windows of Henry
Strickland's house are all wide open,
and the carriage is at the door. I
shouldn't wonder if he got home last
night. His house-keeper told me she
expected him this week."

So said old Mrs. Hale, as she peered
out of the window, shading her eyes
with her hand. Lucy quietly laid down
her work and walked to the window
where her mother stood. As she looked
out, the hall-door, which had been so long
closed, opened, and out bounded a little
girl, with raven ringlets tossing under
her gypsy hat, followed by Henry Strick-
land, who lifted her into the carriage,
then taken a seat beside her drove gaily
away. It was so near that she could
even hear his voice and his familiar
laugh.

"It is he," said Lucy softly, and then
she went back to her seat and threaded
her needle, and sewed as fast as ever.

"But who is she?" said old Mrs.
Hale. "I'm going right up to ask Mrs.
Grey; she'll tell me the whole story."
And before Lucy could interpose, Mrs.
Hale's bonnet was on, and she was on
her way to make Henry's housekeeper a
morning call.

Henry had been two years absent—
and now as Lucy sat alone, she contrast-
ed in her mind, these two years with the
two which had preceded his departure.
How desolate she had been! There was
no one to read to her in the long, silent
evenings—to bring her flowers—to take
a twilight walk with her. Day after
day she had looked over to the dreary,
shut-up house, and longed in vain to see
the Henry of old times—her Henry—
come out with his smile on his shoulder,
and a smile for her in his face. Sabbath
after Sabbath she had looked across the
church to the empty pew, and met no
glance from the bold, bright eyes of her
old playmate. She had been very lon-
gely, and often very sad.

But now he had come back, and
would he not hasten to see her? would
he not come that very evening, and tell
her of his travels and adventures, and
say, "Have you ever thought of me,
Lucy?"

Poor Lucy! Long and wearily she
told watch and wait, and thy tender
heart will scarce endure till the breaking
of the day; but be patient!

During the summer, Henry employed
himself in teaching Iola the English
language, and so rapidly was her pro-
gress, that in autumn she was ready to
begin the study of common branches of
education. At considerable expense,
teachers were engaged to come from the
neighboring city and give her weekly
lessons. A splendid piano forte and
harp were purchased for her, and, with
motherly Mrs. Grey and her warm-heart-
ed guardian, why should she not be hap-
py?

One day she came dancing into the
library, her dark hair wreathed with ro-
ses, and looked beautiful as a fairy in her
youthful bloom. She sat down on a
velvet ottoman at her guardian's side
and asked—
"Who is that pale, sweet-looking lady
who lives in the little white cottage?
She always smiles on me when I pass by
and to-day she beckoned to me and
asked my name, and gave me all these
roses," and she pointed to her wreath.

"Who is that beautiful lady?"
asked Henry abstractedly.
"Do you think she is beautiful?"
asked Henry abstractedly.

"Yes," said Iola; "she makes me
think of my dear mother, only she
had large, black eyes, while this lady's
are blue as the sky over Florence.
But she looks like my mother when she
smiles."

"She is Miss Hale," said Henry in
reply to her eager look; "Lucy Hale,
my old playmate and friend."

"She always sits by the window and
sews," said Iola. "Is she not very
poor?"

"She is not rich as you are," said
Henry, stroking Iola's curls. "But I
do not know that she is suffering."

"She is sad too," continued Iola, "as
if no one loved her. Does any one love
Lucy Hale?"

"I suppose so; everybody has some
friend. And she is very good and love-
ly."

"Are you her friend? Do you love
Lucy?"

Henry colored, and turned away—
He was thinking how he once had loved
her, and how the world had come be-
tween them and that love.

"Ah! you do not love her," said Iola,
who had been watching his countenance.
"But I love her, and will tell her so—
Perhaps it will make her a little hap-
pier. I wish you would let me give her
something."

"Why do you wish to do so?"

"Because she made this wreath for
me, and because she looks like my moth-
er," said Iola innocently.

"You may give her something, if you
wish. Only do not give her money;

she is too proud to receive that from
a stranger, even from my generous
Iola."

Two costly rings sparkled on Iola's
fingers, a ruby and a diamond. She
looked at them a few moments, holding
her delicate hand to the light, that she
might admire their sparkle.

"Would she wear one of these to
please me?" said Iola.

"I do not know; you may give it to
her some day, if you wish. But do not
talk to me now, darling I have some
letters to write."

Not long after, Iola came into his
room again with such a downcast coun-
tenance, that he instantly laid aside his
papers to discover and console her trouble.

"What! homesick, Iola?" he ex-
claimed gaily. "Have you been crying
to go back to Florence?"

"Oh! no," answered Iola; "but
Lucy Hale won't take my little present."

"Ah!" said Strickland; but somehow
her refusal did not surprise him. "Tell
me all about it."

"I went down to the cottage early
this morning, and Lucy smiled to see
me and asked me to come in. I went
in and sat down beside her, and told her
all about my old home; how you had
found me selling flowers, and had been
so good to me, and brought me home
with you when my poor grandmother
died. And she was so interested, that
she sat looking in my face and did not
touch her work while I was talking—
Then I told her how like my beautiful
mother she looked, and taking off my
ruby ring, putting it on her finger, which
is as small as mine. She smiled very
pleasantly; but when I told her she
must wear it, she changed color, and
pushed it from her finger. I begged her
to keep it, telling her it was much finer
than the plain little ring she wore; but
her face flashed as if she were angry,
and she said, she would not give that
plain ring for all the jewels in the world.
Then she was pale again, and begged me
to tell her what she had said."

"Why did you not keep her secret
then?" said Henry, sternly and with a
strange look in his eyes.

"I always tell you everything," said
Iola winningly. "Is it wrong?"

"No," was the hesitating reply. "But
you must not go to the cottage so often.
You are so much younger than Lucy,
that she cannot care for you and will
grow tired of you."

"She does like me," said Iola, "and
I like her, too. But my music master is
coming!" and in her quick, impulsive
way, she sprang to meet her Italian
teacher, greeting him in their own lan-
guage.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK]

Meeting of the National Kansas Com- mittee.

The Buchanan papers have persistently re-
ported the story that the funds collected for
Kansas throughout the New England States
were used by the Republicans in the presiden-
tial election. They knew it was false, but
still, some could be made to believe it was so,
and others would attach to the party thus
stigmatized. We publish the statement below
which tells its own story.

Pursuant to a call, the National Kansas
Committee met at the Astor House on Friday
last, in room 107. Members were present
from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut,
New York, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin,
and the Territory of Kansas. Members are
still expected from Pennsylvania, Indiana
and Michigan.

In the absence of the President, Wm. H.
Russell of Connecticut was called to the
chair.

The session of Friday was occupied chiefly
with the report of the Secretary. From this
document we extract the following items:

"There have been received from all sources,
since the organization of the body in June
last, in round numbers, \$11,000, and ex-
pended in various ways, as specified in the report,
\$81,000. Balance in the treasury subject to
draft, \$90,000.

Of the total receipts, as above, Massachu-
setts has furnished \$27,000; and New York,
including the fund sent the New York Tri-
bune, \$23,000.

There have been forwarded by the Commit-
tee about 3000 emigrants. These have gone
exclusively by the land route of Iowa and
Nebraska.

The Committee have expended between
\$20,000 and \$30,000 in provisions and gro-
ceries for the most needy settlers. There
were also forwarded prior to the 1st of De-
cember about 400 boxes clothing, valued at
\$60,000. 100 boxes were frozen up on the
Missouri river, and we understand have been,
or will be, hauled by teams into the territory.
Since the closing of the Missouri Committee
have received some 300 boxes, which will
go forward in March.

Professor E. Daniels of Wisconsin, was ap-
pointed Agent of Emigration for the coming
year, and a special railroad committee was
appointed to confer with the principal rail-
road companies between the seaboard and
Kansas territory.

The Committee appointed to confer with
the Agents of the principal Railroads between
the seaboard and Kansas, reported that a re-
duction of 25 per cent. would be made on the
entire route to St. Louis, and tickets would
be issued to the Agent of the Committee from
St. Louis to Leavenworth at \$10 each, being
equal to a reduction of 20 per cent. on that
portion of the route.

On motion, Rev. B. B. Newtons of St. Al-

bans, Vt., was made a member of the Com-
mittee.

On motion, the Committee adjourned till
9 o'clock Monday morning.

Ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas, ar-
rived yesterday from Washington, and will
participate in the future deliberations of the
body. Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., President of
the committee, has been spending some months
in the Territory; he is now en route for New
York, and will doubtless arrive before the ad-
journment.—[Tribune.]

THE GROWTH OF LEWISTON, ME.—
From a "Business Directory" issued by
Messrs. J. G. Cook & Co., are the fol-
lowing extracts regarding the business
of that thriving place—the Lewiston of
Maine:

"There are seven corporations organ-
ized for the manufacture of cotton, lin-
en, or woollen goods, viz: The Lewiston
Water Power Company, Franklin
Company, Lewiston Bagging Company,
and Sabattis Manufacturing Company."

The Lewiston Water Power Company,
which originated and carried on the ex-
tension of the water power works at this
place, has recently sold out all their prop-
erty to the 'Franklin Company,' re-
cently formed. This company owns the
Lincoln Mill, which has 5000 spindles,
and manufactures cotton cloths.

The Bates Manufacturing company
own two large mills for the manufacture
of plain and fancy cotton goods. These
mills run 36,000 spindles.

The Hill Manufacturing Company own
one large mill, running 23,000 spindles.
They manufacture 36 and 40 inch sheet-
ing. The cotton goods manufactured by
all these companies have a high reputa-
tion in market.

The Lewiston Falls Manufacturing
Company own the woolen mill near the
falls. They run five sets of machinery,
and manufacture tweeds, flannels and
satinets.

The Lewiston Bagging Company carry
on operations in the large mill at the
south end of the village. They manufac-
ture seamless bags of the very best
quality in use. They run 4000
spindles. We learn that it is the inten-
tion

because he was the faithful advocate of their policy sentiments and the zealous guardian of their rights, interest and honor. His relations with the deceased were such as to know and appreciate his virtues.

After a brief recess the corpse was brought into the House and in the presence of the members of both branches of Congress, the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Buchanan and others.

The Rev. Mr. Waldo, Chaplain of the House delivered a brief discourse, making no allusion to the deceased.

The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

The remains of Mr. Brooks were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

Horse.—Mr. Grow (Rep.) of Pa., from his committee on Territories, on reported a bill fixing the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorized the people thereof to form themselves a Constitution and State government.

The bill provides for the admission of Minnesota into the Union on a footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution, and for an election to be held on the first Monday in June, for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution and in the event of the people deciding in favor of State government, the Marshal to proceed to take the census of Minnesota with the view of ascertaining the number of Representatives she is entitled to under the present census. The same provisions are in the bill as in former ones of a similar character, relative to public lands, for education, &c., to be assessed to as obligatory on both Minnesota and the United States.

Mr. Grow said the proposed State embraces 70,000 square miles, leaving west of the boundary about 99,000 square miles, to be hereafter erected into a government by the Indian name of Dacotah.

Mr. Phelps (Dem.) of Mo., did not desire to impede the progress of the bill, but wished to know how much of the proposed Territory lies on the west of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Grow replied, about three-fourths.

Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Grow had frequently advocated the sanctity of compact, and he (Phelps) wished to know whether he (Grow) believed in the sacredness of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Grow replied, certainly.

Mr. Phelps resumed, saying, that by the fifth article of that ordinance provision was made for five States out of the northwest Territory, which have long since been organized; now another was proposed.

Mr. Grow thought this came with a bad grace from Mr. Phelps, considering the Platte country was taken and included within the limits of Missouri.

Mr. Phelps explained; he did not regard the ordinance of 1787 or compromise of 1820 as sacred compacts.

Mr. Boyce (Dem.) of South Carolina, asked whether Minnesota had sufficient population for a State.

Mr. Grow said Minnesota would be about the size of Missouri, and that her population is between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred thousand persons.

A motion to table the bill was voted down by a large majority.

The bill was then passed, by a vote of 98 against 74.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, declaring all purported laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, at Shawnee Mission, null and void, for the reason that the members thereof were elected through violations of the organic act, and usurped power, and enacted cruel and oppressive statutes.

The bill provides for holding a new election. Any person offering his vote must prove by his own oath that he is a bona fide settler, and by the oath of two legal voters that he has been for more than one month preceding the election an actual resident of the Territory, and fifteen days a resident of his election district. Fines from twenty to twenty-five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for one to twelve months, to be imposed on illegal voting, disturbance, or control of the polls by armed or organized bands, and for wilful reception of illegal votes by those appointed to receive them.

Mr. Clineham (Dem.) of N. C., moved to lay the bill on the table, but the House refused to do so by a vote of 86 against 92.

Mr. Kunkell (Rep.) of Pa., said he could not consent to sweep away the whole code of the Kansas laws, and appealed to Mr. Grow to withdraw his demand for the previous question, that he (Kunkell) might offer a substitute repealing all obnoxious laws.

Mr. Campbell (Rep.) of Ohio, wished to make an amendment allowing none but citizens of the United States to vote.

Mr. Letcher (Dem.) of Va., wanted the bill to go where it could be seen and discussed.

Mr. Grow moved that the bill be recommitted, pending which the House took up the bill authorizing the inhabitants of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, preliminary to admission into the Union.

The provisions of the bill, with the exception of the boundaries, are similar to those in the Minnesota bill. It gives one representative in Congress.

Mr. Grow said the bill gives Oregon 50,000 square miles, and the population now was about 90,000.

Mr. Whitney of N. Y., wishes to confine the voting to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, replied that the laws of Oregon did not allow aliens to vote, nor do they claim that privilege.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 71 against 49, confining the suffrages at the election for delegates to frame a constitution to citizens of the United States.

The bill subsequently passed, and the House adjourned.

FISH WARDENS.—Charles Buffum of Oregon, James Stubbs of Bucksport, and Geo. F. Pitcher of Northport, were nominated by the Governor as Fish Wardens, on Thursday last.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS TOWARDS AN AMERICAN WHALER.

THE RAFT OF THE LOST STEAMER LE LYONNAIS FALLEN IN WITH TWO MEN SAVED.

We are indebted to Captain Samuel S. Sparrow, of the barque Cambridge, now below this port from Pernambuco, for the following account of the treatment of a New Bedford whale ship. The captain reports that on the 18th of December, Capt. Barton Ricketson arrived at Pernambuco in a Brazilian vessel, with the officers and crew of ship Canada, whaler, of New Bedford, and reported that on the 27th November in the evening, his ship struck on a reef nine miles north of Cape St. Roque. Immediately got out kedges and proceeded to haul the vessel out through the channel by which she came in; got her afloat having started the water and lightened her somewhat, and lost only the false keel. No one from the vessel was allowed by the Captain to go ashore, nor were any signals made for assistance, none being required.

On the fourth day a Brazilian officer with soldiers, came on board, and ordered the Captain to stop having on the windlass (the crew were still engaged in hauling the vessel out) the officer refusing to do so they fixed bayonets and drove the men from the windlass. The Captain then told the officer he should abandon the vessel to him unless he allowed to proceed in his duty, and essayed once more to man the windlass, but was again prevented by the soldiers. He then called all hands aft, and in their presence abandoned the vessel to the officer, and told him he should hold his government responsible. The Brazilian having got possession, slackened away the hawser and let the ship run again on to the rocks, (up to this time she had made no water to speak of, where she pounded all night and in the morning had five feet of water in her hold. Capt. Ricketson thinking that the officer having had an opportunity to sleep on the matter, might repent of his rashness of the day before, again called all hands, and in their presence offered to take the vessel again, although much damaged, with five feet of water in her hold, provided the soldiers would leave; but the officer preposterously refused, and Capt. R. then made his final abandonment, reserving the private property of himself and crew. He went on shore, and thence to Pernambuco, laid his case before the U. S. Consul there protesting, &c. The Canada had on board besides her outfit, 75 barrels sperm oil taken on the Line.

Capt. Sparrow also reports that Capt. Scabary of the schooner Commerce, at Pernambuco, had spoken barque Essex Ray, from Boston for Rio Janeiro, 25 days out, lat. 25 north, long. 34 west. Captain Ray when 3 days from Boston had taken from a raft two seamen belonging to the French steamer Le Lyonnais. The seamen picked up reported "the steamer as having been run into and sunk by a vessel when three days from New York; sixty were drowned, the rest took to the boats there were other vessels in sight; the boats were probably picked up."

PRESTON S. BROOKS.—If Preston S. Brooks has acquired no other notoriety, the manner of his death would have been remarked all over the country. Although by no means unprecedented, the death of a person of mature age fromroup is very unusual. It has been said that Washington died of the same disease, but this is a mistake. His death was caused by quinsy. Croup in its more violent and fatal form is the formation of false membrane in the air passage to the lungs, which completely obstructs respiration. The worst enemy of a man would compassionate his sufferings from such a disease. To see a man in the full vigor of his vital powers, not reduced by disease, and in the fullness of his muscular strength, struggling for the very air with which to sustain life, is a terrible sight. It realizes the most vivid conception of "a strong man in his agony."

We shall indulge in no homily upon the death, under such extraordinary circumstances, of one who has gained so wide-spread a notoriety. The lesson will not be lost on the public mind, and it is a good rule and a safe one to "speak no evil of the dead." With many good qualities and generous impulses, Mr. Brooks has left a reputation which few would envy. It is painful to think that his death was so sudden and unexpected as to leave no time for reflection and repentance at a time when, abstracted from the world, the best feelings of a man have the fullest sway.—Boston Journal.

BRAIGANDS IN GREECE.—The following horrible story is supplied in a letter of the 31st ult. by the Athens correspondent of the Morning Post.—In the village of Zukiates, at one hour distant from the town of Mivadia, a party of brigands to the number of 25, under the command of the well-known chiefs Kiliabakis and Kenorios, made an invasion of a shepherd's village, with the fallacious pretext of having been betrayed by them. After shutting up the shepherds in a large house, they entertained at first the cruel intention of burning them all alive. But an idea comparatively more humane having eventually prevailed among the majority, they chose three of the shepherds as expiatory victims. They then cut off the head of the first, broke the bones of the hands and feet of the second, and cut off the nose and ears of the third!

"I have found," says Addison, "that the men who are really the most fond of the ladies—who cherish for them the highest respect—are seldom the most popular with sex. Men of great assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung—who make words supply the places of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment—are their favorites. A due respect for women leads to respectful action towards them; and respect is mistaken by them for neglect or want of love."

MARINE DISASTERS.

Barque O. J. Chaffee, of Camden, at New York from Havana, shifted cargo, and received other damage in a gale.

Brig Whitaker, of Gloucester, at New York from St. Louis River, had heavy N.W. gales on the passage, and split fore and main topsails, &c.

Ship Franklin King, (of Westport) Burland, from New York for Liverpool, before reported abandoned 10th inst, lat 36 45, lon 52 43, sled from New York Dec. 29, with a general cargo, consisting principally of provisions.

Brig Wanderer, (of Westport, Me.) at New York from Aux Cayes, had very heavy weather on the coast; lost suit of sails; sprung mainsail yard, main topmast, and on the 20th inst, while lying to in a hurricane from SW, was struck by a sea forward, which started bowsprit and knight heads, carried away all the head rails, started head and cutwater, stove galley, and set everything adrift about the decks. 15th, lat 38 lon 70, boarded ship Mary Charlotte, of Bucksport, (before reported) with a cargo of corn and flour. Had all her sails blown away, and was abandoned. Succeeded in getting a few bags of flour, and a piece of chain, but it came on to blow, was compelled to leave her.

Sch C. Matthews, (of Seaport, Warren, from Wilmington NC for Boston, put into Newport 28th, with loss of topgallant mast sails, and other damage.

Barque Carmola, of Orrington, at New York from Port au Prince, had successive gales from the northward and westward for 23 days; on the 18th and 19th, lat 36, lon 71, lost deck load of logwood, boats, water, and everything moveable off decks; broke both main rails, damaged bulwarks, rudder, &c., and suffered severely in sails and rigging. On the 28th, while working up the lower bay through the ice, and while in stays, was forced by the ice and current upon East Bank, below New York, where she lay six hours, and came off without any apparent damage.

Brig Samuel Otis, of Belfast, from Savannah for St. John N. B., before reported sunk on a ledge in Quoddy River, is stated to have bilged. She had a cargo of pitch pine timber.

Sch. Rough and Ready, of and for Eastport, for New York, before reported lost on the east end of Block Island, had previously lost anchors, sails, &c., off Gay Head. When near Block Island, before the vessel struck, the crew were in the rigging, the captain alone on deck at the wheel. A man appeared on shore and by signs guided him around a reef. A line was got ashore by the means of a barrel attached, after which a scow was sent off to the wreck, and the crew safely landed, all of whom were frost-bitten. On the 27th, Capt. Parritt, with his crew, left the island (in spite of the remonstrances of the islanders, they deeming it impossible for them to reach Newport, in an open boat, and arrived safely at Newport the same afternoon. The schooner was insured at Philadelphia; the policy expired the 29th inst. The vessel was lost on the 19th. The captain's feet, and all the crew are badly frost-bitten.

Brig Niagara, (not Nicaragua, as misprinted, of Bangor, Tucker, from Baltimore 21st ult., for New York, with coal, was fallen in with, on date, lat 33 38, lon 72 21 in a sinking condition, by barque Deney, which took off the captain and crew and carried them to Stonington.

Sch. Velona, of Ellsworth, New York, from Santa Cruz, had heavy weather 18th inst., lat 33 2-1, lon. —, and lost part of load and boat.

Brig Trade Wind, of Bluehill, at New York from Demarara, had a heavy gale 10th inst., lat 35 2-1, lon. 75, during which she washed a seaman overboard, and stove bulwarks; also lost part of deck load, boat, &c.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills extraordinary Remedies for the Cure of Erysipelas—Charles Fairpoint was afflicted for several years with this disease. For nine months he was almost deaf and blind with it so severe was the attack he consulted several of the doctors in the neighborhood, but they did not do him any good, but to use his own words, he was left alone to die. His good genius, however, did not desert him for a friend of his brought him a couple of large boxes and pots of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he thankfully accepted and commenced using; the result was perfectly miraculous, for in two weeks he was able to get up, and could see and hear well; at the expiration of a month, he was perfectly cured, and able to resume his work.

When such admirable and cheap Spikes as the celebrated Burden's Pressed Boat Ship and Countersunk Railroad Spikes, are offered at such low rates as by Blodgett, Brown & Co., the well known hardware dealers, of 80 & 82 Pearl St Boston, there can be no excuse for those ship builders who use a poor article. The advertisement in our columns, tells a story which should be heeded.

Do not waste your health and money in purchasing worthless nostrums when there is medicine which will perform all it promises. The Oxygenated Bitters will cure any complaint arising from impaired digestion, or debility.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Hamlin has appointed the following gentlemen, Aids de-Camp.

M. F. Wentworth, Kittery; Chas. A. Wing, of Winthrop; Theophilus H. Cushing, of Frankfort; Benjamin Freeman, of Bethel;

GALLANTRY.—Fontenelle, at the age of ninety-seven, after saying many amiable and gallant things to the young and beautiful Madame Helvetius, passed her once without perceiving her. "See," said she, stopping and addressing him, "how I ought to value your gallantry. You pass me without even looking at me." "Madame," said the old man, "if I had looked at you, I could not have passed."

The papers of northern Wisconsin are agitating the subject of dividing that State.

The Ellsworth American.

ELLSWORTH: FRIDAY MORNING FEB. 6, 1857.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is daily empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Office are: Boston, Scollay's Building, New York, Tribune Building, Philadelphia, N. E. Cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

Bank Commissioner's Report.

From a copy of the annual report of the Bank Commissioners of the State, we annex so much of it as relates to the banks in this county:—

BUCKSPORT BANK.	
Capital,	\$75,000.00
Circulation,	175,130.00
Deposits,	8,209.95
Profits,	2,391.16
Dividends unpaid,	26.00

Specie,	\$140,826.41
Bills of other Banks checks, &c.,	12,235.93
Due from other Banks,	3,594.80
Loan,	16,174.02
	110,831.06

Amount of paper discounted during the year,	\$983,031.00
Amount of paper suspended,	19,168.99
Dividends in April and October, 4 per cent. each,	6,000.00

ELLSWORTH BANK.	
Capital,	\$125,000.00
Circulation,	6,789.00
Due Depositors,	1,749.53
Bills payable for money hired,	30,416.25

Specie,	\$278.00
Loan,	144,021.33
Due from other Banks,	7,348.32
Stock from J. M. Mayo,	4,900.00
	7,007.10

The Commissioners make the following remarks concerning this Bank:—

"This bank, within the last three years, has sustained serious losses, and is winding up its business as rapidly as its interest will allow. Its management is in the hands of men of ability, who are endeavoring to secure for the Stockholders as much as they can from the mortgages and securities which the bank holds. It will be seen that less than \$7,000 of its bills were outstanding at the time of our examination, October 6, 1856.

Deeming the property of the bank fully adequate to redeem its circulation, we regard the public as safe from loss. It has discontinued no paper since January 16, 1856."

HANCOCK BANK.	
Capital,	\$50,000.00
Circulation,	62,220.00
Discounts,	49.52
Profit and Loss,	219.54
Reserved Profits,	676.50
Deposits,	19,835.23

Loan,	\$114,453.91
Specie,	\$22,440.15
Bills of other banks,	3,455.95
Permanent deposit in Suffolk,	11,732.00
Other funds in Suffolk and other places in Boston,	2,415.53
Real Estate,	2,009.00
Bank Charges,	1,813.28

Amount of paper discounted during the year,	\$229,415.00
Amount of paper suspended,	7,907.01
Dividends in Jan. and July, 5 per cent,	3,000.00

The report gives the names of the several banks, 31 in number, which have over-issued, together with the amounts and the dates. The Auburn Bank, Groceries Bank, Bangor, Hancock Bank, Ellsworth, Lewiston Falls Bank, North Bank Rockland, Veazie Bank, Bangor, and Bank of Winthrop, are among those which have over issued most heavily.

They also remark in this connection, as follows:—

"The over issues we have reported should in many cases be regarded with allowance, as the officers of the banks almost universally act upon the principle that their redemption in Boston is equivalent to having the bills so redeemed in their own vaults. Whether this is a reasonable construction of the law, or ought to be deemed sound policy, may be worthy of attention. But this liberal interpretation cannot be sufficient to justify others, whose faults in this particular are quite apparent."

In case of the Hancock Bank, which according to the report, shows an over issue at one time of \$30,317, from their books it appears within a few days after this exhibit, there was received by the bank two parcels of redeemed bills from Boston, one of \$10,000, and one \$12,000, which must have been redeemed at the time the over issue appears, or a large part of it redeemed, and their issue based upon this supposition, or knowledge.—But we apprehend the public will not find any fault with this Report for looking sharply after the practices, and acts of the officers of the several banks.—The report bears evidence of being a thorough and faithful examination of the condition of the banks of the state, and is full and complete.

LYCEUM.—Hon. Charles Jarvis delivered the lecture before the Lyceum Tuesday evening. The subject, as heretofore stated, was, "Our Country." The Lecturer exhibited an array of statistics and a fund of facts in relation to the growth, prosperity, and relative size of our Country, which must have cost him a great deal of labor to collate. These statistics and facts, illustrative of our country's prosperity, as well as the prophecy of its future growth, based upon them being presented, by comparison, one period with another, engaged the attention and the interest of the audience for an hour and a half. We did not believe in the soundness of his views on the slavery question, at the close, nor do we suppose the lecturer expected many of his audience would. But his views were presented in a manner that those who disbelieved, could not well find fault.

Mr. Giddings, by the advice of his physician, has left Washington, and gone home. He requires rest and perfect exemption from excitement. His many friends in Washington feel much anxiety in regard to the consequences of his late attack.

DEATH OF HON. ANDREW STEVENSON.—The Hon. Andrew Stevenson died at Blenheim, his residence in Albemarle, during the past week, in his 74th year. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of pneumonia, which in his enfeebled condition baffled the skill of his physicians.

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We hope our correspondents, "Sam" and "Truth" will not get at loggerheads over the relative merits of the several candidates for the Penobscot Collectorship, seeing that all they may do or say will not change the result of the nomination, the least might in the world. The time has gone by, when the public interest, or public feeling, has a feathers weight in controlling the nominations; and at this time the way is, and probably will be, to adopt the rule of contraries, as a guide in the selection of public servants. We may then look for the most unpopular nomination that can be possibly made. We hope the Republicans will not "take any part or lot" in the matter of manufacturing public opinion as exhibited by petitions and remonstrances.

Let the bogus Democrats sign their own petitions and recommend their own candidates; it would be deemed officious, to meddle in these quarrels, by outsiders.

We apprehend the different estimate placed upon the several candidates, by "Sam" and "Truth" may arise from the more intimate knowledge which each has of the candidate objected to by the other. If so, then, they are all bad.

However, we do not know but we shall get mixed up in this matter, through our correspondents, which we do not desire to do. We care not, and we do not see why Republicans should, which one of the trio named as candidates wins. We incline to the opinion that Mr. Hook would be the best officer and the less of an active politician; but at the same time, if it will relieve "Truth" and "Sam," we will say to them, that Mr. Redman's chances in the opinion of those who care to examine into these matters, are worth all of his competitors.

If it is so, it will not be Republicans that will shed tears over the appointments, but some of the present ins.

We suppose what "Truth" says of the Sedgwick Deputy, he means to be taken with some grain of allowance, or rather he means by "dishonesty" only a disposition to trade in politics; for the gentleman is noted as a man of good morals, and of an established religious character.

[For the Ellsworth American.]

Great Democratic Victory.

Mr. ENTHORN:—I hasten to inform you that the invisible Democracy of Sedgwick, aided by their allies in other parts of the county, have just achieved one of the greatest victories that ever took place in this usually quiet section of the country. It was well planned, and triumphantly executed.

Sargentville Post Office has long been considered an enemy to Border Ruffian Democracy, because through it came many newspapers, and other printed matter, which were obnoxious to the principles of that mean party. But the "feather which broke the camel's back" was a Liberty pole, bearing aloft a Fremont flag, which was to be seen in the immediate neighborhood of the Post Office last fall.

This office supported itself, was of great convenience to those in the vicinity and especially to the people of Little Dear Isle who are mostly democrats.—But this all was of no avail; the gallant democracy must demolish the office, and perform another Greytown feat.

To accomplish this mighty deed, of discontinuing a harmless Post Office all the forms and ceremonies were gone through, usual, when great deeds are to be done. In the first place a person residing near Brooksville line wrote to a person in Ellsworth who owns a names which ends with —ones— and begins with a J; and he wrote to a doughface in Washington who does dirty business for a few mean constituents, and obtained the re-moval of the Postmaster, and the appointment of Mr. Hooper. Mr. Hooper refused to accept. Then an effort was made to discontinue this office, which after a vast expenditure of ineffable meaness and many discharges of "wild cat" spite victory was obtained. Oh, what a victory! The next one will be, in demolishing some printing office, or destroying, perhaps, the Bible.

We have not space to notice the great bravery of the assailants. The mode of which distinguishes the Red-man when he sees the domains over which he has exercised a controlling power, wrested from him;—he exhibited mighty cunning but little honor.

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The Characteristics of our Day. The Money Power.

BY ICHABOD WILLOUGHBY.

It is a fact, which will be admitted even at the outset, that the claiming of the "money power" as one of the prevailing and most powerful characteristics of our day, is an idea antagonistic to the opinions of many of our best and most enlightened minds. Says a celebrated writer, "the world has known three phases: the dominion of brute force, the dominion of money, and the dominion of brains, which is just commencing;" and while ascribing to him far superior faculties for penetrating far beyond the things as outwardly manifested, and discovering there the first faint symbol of the fall of the money power, I much lament the non-possession of these faculties, that can perceive this ray of light, along our intellectual and moral horizon. But if great minds with their knowledge of the laws that mark distinctly the grades of mental and moral advancement, can but just see the "commencement" of this "dominion of brains," surely a mere pigmy in comparison, can be tolerated for being unable in this day, to see anything which renders the grasp of the money power any less effectual or relentless.

I propose in this article to show that the money power is opposed to the spirit of true freedom and liberty. Every power that weakens and depresses this spirit of freedom and liberty, must necessarily correspondingly weaken the foundation of a free and republican form of government; and the fostering of any principle by a professedly free people, which tends directly or indirectly, to strengthen and increase the power of one class over another, must make little niches in the block of freedom and equality. No country or nation, then, whatever may be the fundamental principles of its constitutions, its laws, and its declarations of independence, can be "free indeed," so long as its people from its assembled rulers, down to him who casts his ballot, which he cannot read, into the ballot-box, all blindly bow the knee of reverence to this modern Baal,—the money power.

And why, I ask, do we not see its absolute sway? It speaks, and its commands many of the best intellects of our country, which hastens to prove out their treasures of thought and ideas, all nicely squared and cornered to suit its demands; it shakes its head and ministers of "Him who came to bring peace," stand quaking and trembling in their pulpits, hardly daring to give full and free utterance to their noble principles of freedom and equality which stands so boldly out in the doctrines of Christ; but their essence must be softened and remodeled a little, else the shaking of the head of this power, will be accompanied by the closing of the pockets; it enters our courts and justice is dethroned; it smiles, and straightway sins which "were as scarlet," have become "white as snow," thus wringing a weekly pardon for all transgressions, it enters into Congress, with its fitting crown of slavery—a crown whose diadems are the tears and blood of humanity—lays its stern grasp upon the principles of freedom, and they vanish before its touch; it stalks in our town meetings, and the birth-right of an American citizen, the ballot, yields to its control; it raises up its huge barriers against reform and progress, and they fall back in partial retreat: in every department of life, in every grade of society, in all the professions and trades, in art, science, and literature, we witness the offering up of treasures to the footstool of this relentless king!

And even conservatism, grim, unchanging and stern conservatism, relaxes its muscles at his approach. Propose for its consideration some claims for a new plan for the mental, moral and intellectual improvement of the race, and it will tell you that the world is worse than it ever was before, that your scheme and your ideas are but the outbreaks of society in its depraved condition, or they are but the imagery of some hair-brained fanatic—it will scorn even to examine your claims; but call its attention to some new scheme for making money, picture to its view the thousand of dollars that you expect to realize out of it, and with smiles and bows it receives you and is satisfied that your scheme is a reasonable one, it will tell you that the "world is progressing!"

True it is, that inventions in the scientific and mechanical world have met with rebuff; true it is that Newton, Fulton, Franklin, and others, were ridiculed and laughed at, but the money power seized upon their ideas, converted them to the strengthening of his domains, and they now stand honored and vindicated before the world; compare, if you will, the progress of all arts, all inventions and mechanical improvements to the progress and cultivation of the simple truths of "Christ's Gospel," which has been a thousand eight hundred and fifty-six years before the world, and methinks it will present a strong argument in favor of the assertion, that money yet reigns supreme.

What is the consistency, then in all this talking about the blessings of freedom, by those who obey only the stern mandates of the money power? Bondage is bondage; it matters not whether the chain be composed of iron links, or golden dollars. Every one who binds his body and soul down to the acquiring of this power, binds it as firmly and strongly, so far at least as the noble aspirations of the heart are concerned, as though he were bound hand and foot with a tyrant's chain. Physical bondage, degrading though it is, cannot cause the aspirations of the soul; but the money will stop every pulsation of the heart of humanity, will dull all its perceptions of the beautiful and true, cause its ear to be deaf to all sounds but that of the clink of dollars, deprive its eye of all conceptions of the beautiful, save what lies in bank notes, mortgages and bills of exchange, will crush down and almost annihilate within its victim, all conception of freedom, all nobleness of mind and heart, which, after all, are the crowning glory of man.

The bogus Kansas Legislature has two new laws before it, designed to perfect the means by which free State men may be driven from the Territory. One provides that persons may be admitted to bail "for all crimes whatsoever," but at the same time provides that bail shall be given or refused at the discretion of the Court, so that the free State men may be excluded from the privilege. The operation of this law under the ruffian judiciary is not at all doubtful. The other new law changes the boundaries of the judicial districts, so as to place Lawrence and Douglas county in Judge Cato's district. This is intended to keep the body of free State citizens still in the control of the ruffian Courts, from fear or apprehension that the successor of Judge LeCompte may be inclined to do justice.

FRIEND S.—I see by the last AMERICAN that a correspondent, "Sam" of Eggemoggin is very much frightened because there seems to be a chance for Hon. J. R. Redman to get the Collectors' birth at this port. He says, "I think a majority of the people of all classes believe that he, (Redman) has fed out of the public crib, long enough." Mr. Redman it is true, has had some money out of the public crib; but where he has had one dollar, Mr. Hook, "Sams" candidate, has had ten, at least, and he is only about 40 years old. He has held office in the Custom House here in one situation, or another, all the time that Doctor Brigham has, viz: 16 years besides holding under Harrison and Tyler, and farther back even under Col. Carpenter. According to the doctrine of rotation in office, once a Democratic rotation in office, once a Democratic doctrine, he should step aside, and let some other good democrat have a nibble. The Dr. has had ten dollars to Redman's one, of the public money, and he should step aside and let Redman have a chance to get his nose in.

I hope Mr. Redman will be appointed for that will disturb the old established order, for Hon. S. Brigham and John L. have kept a position to be the ins. all the time the democrats have had the the power for 25 years. Mr. Redman will clean them all out; and for this, all should rejoice. But the drawback is, Redman is clannish, and might establish a reigning family, and keep in Benj. Rex at Selkirk. This we do not desire, for he undertakes to sell his friends out to get his present position, and we deem him more dishonest than even Lee or Brigham. We should not object to having Mr. Redman come to Cassin for he is a temperate man, and modern democrats who practice temperance are few and far between in this section.

J. R. has Clifford on his team, and I think he will "stretch" when he comes, as the sailors say. Clifford knows that Brigham, Lee and Hook opposed his election for U. S. Senator in 1853, and Redman was his friend.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that Dr. E. F. Sanger is about leaving town for some other field of labor. We wish him success wherever it may be. While pursuing his profession here, he has established a reputation as a scientific, well read, and successful Physician. Dr. F. R. Swazey takes his place here. Dr. Swazey was well recommended. He is a graduate of Yale College studied medicine with a successful practitioner, has had the experience of Hospital practice, and for a time pursued his profession in the West.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Is expensive but hundreds of lives may be saved by the timely use of PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE and the SCHOOL-REVIEW are received, and are for sale by Moses Hale. We have not had time to examine, but they are always good, and amply repay a careful perusal. No better publications are to be had.

Hon Preston King, Republican, was chosen United States Senator by the New York Assembly, on the 3d—receiving a large majority in both branches.

We see by the papers that the Adelaide has been thoroughly overhauled, and will commence running between Boston, Eastport and St. John, early in March.—Cass Ad.

REVERENCE.—"I wish," said Robert Hall, speaking of a lady who went to talk of the supreme Being with great familiarity, "I wish I knew how to cure that lady of her bad habits. I have often tried, but as yet in vain. It is a great mistake of effect this kind of familiarity with the King of Kings, and speak of him as if he were a next door neighbor, from the pretence of love." To this he adds quoting an old divine—"Nothing but ignorance can be guilty of this boldness; there is no intimacy but in a heart; no philosophy, but a self in a silent admiration."

A LUCKY ACTOR.—Mr. Davidge the excellent comedian, who has been so abominably merged in the obscurity of Cripps Theatre, had a "benefit" the other night which reminded us of the schedule of a Dublin actor who became bankrupt, and marked down among the items: "Lost, two pounds by a benefit at Seymour's." The managers of the Maryland Lottery, R. France & Co., however are more skillful pyrameters than Mr. Cripps, and we are glad to say that our friend Davidge has every reason to regard them as perfect in their line. Forty-four thousand dollars were drawn even in that lottery by New Orleans at the last drawing a large part of which fell into the hands of Davidge. In all his long experience, did he ever encounter a better joke? We think not, and we have only to thank R. France & Co., managers of the Maryland Lottery, for being so kind to a good fellow, and in actors' phrase say encore!—N. O. Delta, Dec. 30.

The bogus Kansas Legislature has two new laws before it, designed to perfect the means by which free State men may be driven from the Territory. One provides that persons may be admitted to bail "for all crimes whatsoever," but at the same time provides that bail shall be given or refused at the discretion of the Court, so that the free State men may be excluded from the privilege. The operation of this law under the ruffian judiciary is not at all doubtful. The other new law changes the boundaries of the judicial districts, so as to place Lawrence and Douglas county in Judge Cato's district. This is intended to keep the body of free State citizens still in the control of the ruffian Courts, from fear or apprehension that the successor of Judge LeCompte may be inclined to do justice.

MORE MARINE DISASTERS.—Sch. Eastern Belle, of Bucksport, at N. York from Port at Platt, had heavy weather; lost boat, split sails, &c.

Big Dunkirk, of Ellsworth, at N. York from Cardenas, lost deck load, stove cargo in hold, also water casks, &c.

Prig Flying Cloud, of Ellsworth, at New York from Bermuda, split sails, &c.

Sch. Grandee, of Brookline, Mass., from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, was taken in by a heavy sea, and on Saturday last, in a sinking condition, by ship Far West at N. York. The G. had on board crew of Sch. Splendid of Bath, which had been abandoned, sinking. The Far West took off both crews.

How to GET RID OF SPANISH COIN. We heard of a merchant living up town, who had one of his servants girls on Saturday last, three dollars in Spanish shilling pieces, which he had brought up from his store for that purpose.—By this shrewd manœuvre he saved—and she lost—sixty cents. Of course he lives in a stone front and is rich, such a man could not remain poor.—(New York Daily Times Jan. 27th)

A horrible state of things exists in Springfield, Illinois. It is reported that there are but twelve marriageable women in the city! eleven of whom are already engaged. The Springfield papers are calling for reinforcements.

SPANISH COIN.—\$500 of Spanish coins—pieces, shillings, and sixpences, were being sold by a merchant at a sum of \$100, or, in other words, \$500 of these coins yielded \$179, a loss of only 2 1/2 per cent., while the standard at which the government proposes to take them or does, in the law before Congress, is a 20 per cent. discount. We see that some \$7000 worth of Spanish coins were shipped to Cuba last week, in which marked all the pieces with the pillars visible on them are worth par.—N. Y. Herald, Jan. 27.

At the temperance meeting on Monday night the following Resolution was introduced for discussion at the next meeting. All those interested in the cause of temperance, whatever may be their views of a prohibitory law, are invited to attend:—

Resolved, That the original enactment known as the Maine Liquor Law was an unjust assumption of power by the government, and an improper interference with the rights of citizens.

NOTICE TO LAST MEN.—A new and commodious Ice boat has just been completed, to sail on Eggemoggin Reach.—It is under the command of Capt. J. N. Sargent—Built by Capt. Andrew Cooper. Her speed 60 miles per hour.

THERE is a report in town that three ships were driven ashore on Grand Menan in the storm of Monday night last, and wrecked, and all the hands of two of the vessels, but four, lost; the crew of the third ship was saved. We understood they were bound to St. John, N. B. One of them was laden with coal. Nineteen bodies is said to have been picked up on the beach after the storm.—Cass Ad.

THE "Great Eastern," the mammoth steamship now building in England, and which is expected to make her first trip to Portland, Me., exceeds the length of the Persia, the largest steamship yet afloat, 310 feet. The wharves erecting for her accommodation at Portland are expected to be completed in June.

MARRIED.—In Boston, Jan. 7th, Mr. Joseph C. Brown, formerly of Fremont, to Miss Sarah Rider of Boston. In Boston, Jan. 25th, by Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Philander R. Austin, to Miss C. Saunders. In Lowell, Mass., Jan. 22 Mr. Ransom Springer to Miss Mary S. McFarland, both of Haverhill, Me. In Sacramento, Jan. 1, Nathan D. Stanwood, of San Francisco, to Miss Emily S. Barrill, of Greene, Me. In New York, Jan. 23d, by Rev. G. T. Bell, D. D., Mr. Samuel P. Dismore, formerly of Bangor, to Harriet N. Dean, daughter of the late Rev. Moses Dean. In Tremont, 16th inst., Mr. Joseph Tates, of Rockland, to Miss Lucy Ann Latty, of T. Mr. Joseph Tates, of Rockland, to Miss Isabel Cook, of Bangor, Me. In Bangor, 16th inst., Mr. William W. Smith, to Miss Nancy B. Perry, both of Bangor.

DIED.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 19, Mr. Abram Fly, aged 76; 25th, Mrs. Mary Freethy, aged 83. Lost overboard from schooner S. D. Bailey, 24th ult., on the passage from San Pedro to San Francisco, William H. Eaton, of Tremont, Me. In Bucksport, 11th inst., Elizabeth, widow of the late John Harriman, aged 98.

THE Stockholders of the Hancock Bank are hereby notified to meet at their banking room at Ellsworth on Saturday the 14th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to see if the Stockholders will authorize the Directors to petition the Legislature for a renewal of charter, and increase of capital stock.

A LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known all full sufferings the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing stamp to pay return postage, Mrs. MARY E. DEWITT, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free, by next post.

HANCOCK SS., December 29, 1856.—Taken on execution in which Richard Tink of Ellsworth is the judgment debtor, and will be sold at public auction at the corner of the Ellsworth Bank in Ellsworth, 21st day of February next, at two o'clock p. m., two shares of the stock of said Bank, the same having been previously attached on the original writ.

Corn, Flour, Meal, 300 Bbls. Super. Fancy Extra and Double Extra FLOUR. 3000 Bushels Prime YELLOW CORN. 400 Bushels of Superior MEAL. On hand and for sale by J. H. LINDGREN & CO.

NOTICE.—Those having unsettled accounts with DR. SANGER, will find bills in the possession of DR. F. R. SWAZEY, my successor in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, whose talent and experience entitles him to public patronage. Ellsworth, Feb. 4, 1857.

ELLSWORTH BANK.—The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in their banking room on FRIDAY, the twentieth day of the present month, at two o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following resolutions:

To hear and act upon a report to be made by the Directors relating to the affairs of the Bank. To see what course shall be taken in relation to the charter of the Bank by application to the Legislature.

To act on any other business that may legally come before them.

J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Cashier. Ellsworth, Feb. 18, 1857.

New Goods.—Of Fancy Goods, consisting partly of Combs, California Wafers, Shears, Suspenders, Pocket Knives, Shaving Pins in great variety. Also, beads and Necklaces, Ac. Violin Bows and Strings of all kinds. Bass Viol and Guitar Strings, Tuning Forks, &c., &c.

Silver Spoons.—SILVER Table, Tea, Sugar, Cream, and Dessert Spoons, Butter Knives, &c., of superior quality, just received by Z. SMITH.

Plated Ware.—SPOONS of all kinds, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., etc., plated upon Albata of superior quality, just received by Z. SMITH.

Dyspepsia Can be Cured.—From R. P. Stow, Esq., Assistant Clerk U. S. House Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15. Dr. Geo. B. Green.—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure to make known to you and the public the surprising success of the Oxyphosphate of Bile, prepared from that most disagreeable disorder, Dyspepsia. I have been afflicted for about seventeen years with the usual attendant symptoms, viz: constipation, the bowels headache, pain, the chest, flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and severe nausea; and most of the time I was extremely bilious. I have used various remedies, have been strict in my diet, but all to no good purpose. I have been told of the Oxyphosphate of Bile, and have used four bottles, and find the bad symptoms all removed, and myself once more in the enjoyment of health. None of the dyspeptic sufferer, who has felt the effects of this medicine, can at all appreciate the value of the medicine. Respectfully yours, R. P. STOWE.

SETH W. POWELL & CO., 15 Washington St., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

LOTTERIES.—THE well-known Maryland Consolidated Lotteries, of which R. France & Co. are the managers, are chartered by the State of Maryland, and a commission of the State of Maryland, who is sworn to superintend and certify that everything connected with them is done in a strictly honorable manner, and that the interests of parties who are at a distance are as well protected as if they themselves were present. Another fact which the managers call attention to, is, that all persons have a legal right to send orders for tickets to Maryland, as lotteries are legalized by special law in that State. A lottery is drawn every day for tickets or packages will receive prompt attention, and the drawing mailed to all purchasers immediately after it is over.

Address: T. H. HUBBARD, & CO., No. 25 Fayette St., or Box No. 10, Baltimore, Maryland.

Clarke's Female Pills.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ordered, That the said Dr. Clarke's Great English Remedy, Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three weeks, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time and in every case, they are perfectly safe. Sole Agents for this country: C. C. HARTMAN & CO., Rochester, N. Y. TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. GENERAL AGENTS: N. B. \$1.00 and 60 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale wholesale and retail by G. F. Sargent & Co., Bangor, and by one Druggist in every town in the United States. Burr, Foster & Co., No. 1, Cornhill, Boston, wholesale agents for New England.

At a Court of Probate held at Bucksport, within and for the County of Hancock, on the 21st of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

HIPSIDAH W. SMITH, widow of Rufus Smith, late of Bucksport, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Hipsidah W. Smith give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bucksport, in said County, on the first Wednesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.—Judge. A true copy: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

At a Court of Probate held at Bucksport within and for the County of Hancock, on the 21st of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

CHARLOTTE HINKS, widow of Samuel Hinks, late of Bucksport, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Charlotte Hinks give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bucksport, in said County, on the first Wednesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

For Sale.—A House lot situated in Strawville adjoining Sylvester Bowdoin 4-1/2 by 6 rods. Said lot will be exchanged for an interest in vessel, or for cash, or for other valuable property, and will be sold cheap for cash, or good note. The owner is going South and wishes to make sale at once. For particulars inquire of N. K. Sawyer, Ellsworth Nov. 17th 1856.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an administrator of the estate of ALLEN KIMBALL, late of Bucksport in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased estate for Probate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy, attested: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1857.

HEZEKIAH MEANS of Surry, administrator of the estate of Andrew Folsom, late of Surry, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased estate for Probate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy, attested: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.—The undersigned, SYLVANUS RICH, hereby gives notice, that he has taken a mortgage of Bucksport, in the County of Hancock, by his deed of the third day of January, A. D. 1852, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 92 page 253, conveyed in mortgage to said RICH, and also, other parcel of land bounded northerly by the land of Winslow Hinks, easterly by land owned by Solomon Collins, southerly and westerly by said RICH, and also, other parcel of land bounded northerly by said Hinks' lot, easterly by land owned by Thomas Rich, and westerly by land of Solomon Collins, all in said County, and containing twelve acres more or less. The condition of said mortgage has been broken by reason whereof said SYLVANUS RICH, claims a foreclosure of the same.

By A. G. WAKEFIELD, his Attorney. SYLVANUS RICH. Bucksport, Jan. 1857.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Hancock and Sullivan Bridge Company will be held at the School House in Sullivan, near to Tremont, Me., on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to act on the following business, viz: to choose a President—2nd, to choose Secretary—3d, to choose a Board of Directors—4th, to choose a Treasurer—5th, to read and act on the Report of the Auditing Committee—6th, to act on any other business that may properly come before the meeting. J. D. PARKER, Secy. Ellsworth, Jan. 6th, 1857.

TREASURER'S REPORT of the standing of the BROOKVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY. Capital Stock One Thousand Dollars. Divided into forty shares. The shares taken up are all paid for. The balance of the stock is one hundred shares. There is no billable against the corporation unpaid. WM. LEMBURNE, Secy. Brookville, Jan. 7th, 1857.—Personally appeared William Lemburne and made oath that the above Report by him subscribed, is true. Before me, SIMON ADAMS, Justice of Peace. Ellsworth, Jan. 7th, 1857.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an administrator of the estate of SAMUEL HINKS, late of Bucksport in the County of Hancock, deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased estate for Probate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy, attested: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.—Whereas, George F. Brooks of Tremont in the County of Hancock, on the 31st day of October A. D. 1853, by his deed of that date which deed is recorded in Hancock Registry, Book 101, Page 209, mortgaged to the subscriber a certain lot of land situated and lying in said Tremont containing fifty acres more or less; and for a more full and complete description of said premises reference may be had to the deed of Mortgage Book 101, Page 209, a certain lot of land situated in said Ellsworth to foreclose the same.

HAZEN WHITTAKER. Ellsworth, Jan. 21st, 1857.

FOR SALE.—The fishing schooner JULY, now lying at Belfast, 56 tons burthen, with new sails, well found and otherwise in good condition. For particulars, inquire of Lewis Churchill of Belfast, or Henry L. Murch, of Ellsworth. January 21, 1856.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of January A. D. 1857.

EDWARD HAMMOND, administrator of the estate of Andrew Sargent, late of Ellsworth in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased estate for Probate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS. R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents (Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., UNDER THE ACT OF 1837.) 76 STATE ST., opposite Kilby St., Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of up to date of twenty years, commencing in 1837, in the United States, also in Great Britain and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or foreign laws, to determine the validity of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent on remitting One Dollar.—Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by any other agency elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE FIRST PRIZE, and the only one of value, AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that no other of the kind are the charges for professional services moderate. To insure practical success, the subscriber during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.—These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full acquaintance with the laws in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents. To insure success, he will send a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.—During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business as the Patent Office, Solicitor for procuring patents. There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had so much practical knowledge of the Patent Office, and there were none so successful in procuring patents, and so successful in procuring patents, and so successful in procuring patents. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that if they employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

[From the present Commissioner.] "Attest 17, 1856.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office of Patents. He is thoroughly conversant with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents. Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.—50-17

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1856.

BENJAMIN ATHERTON, administrator of the estate of John Hinkley, late of Tremont, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration upon said deceased estate for Probate.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy, attested: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

DANIEL M. MEANS, Daniel Morgan, Jr., and Luther G. Philbrick, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John Means, late of Bucksport, said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy, attested: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

CAROLINE F. POND, Widow of Saben Pond, late of Ellsworth, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Caroline F. Pond give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, Me., and that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge. A true copy, attested: A. A. BARTLETT, Register. Ellsworth, Jan. 28, 1857.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to Creditors in the County of Hancock, that a certain estate has been established in said County, and has this day, entered upon the discharge of the duties of said office.

ISAAC H. THOMAS, Sheriff. Ellsworth, Jan. 1st, 1857.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.—Whereas, George F. Brooks of Tremont in the County of Hancock, on the 31st day of October A. D. 1853, by his deed of that date which deed is recorded in Hancock Registry, Book 101, Page 209, mortgaged to the subscriber a certain lot of land situated and lying in said Tremont containing fifty acres more or less; and for a more full and complete description of said premises reference may be had to the deed of Mortgage Book 101, Page 209, a certain lot of land situated in said Ellsworth to foreclose the same.

HAZEN WHITTAKER. Ellsworth, Jan. 21st, 1857.

FOR SALE.—The fishing schooner JULY, now lying at Belfast, 56 tons burthen, with new sails, well found and otherwise in good condition. For particulars, inquire of Lewis Churchill of Belfast, or Henry L. Murch, of Ellsworth. January 21, 1856.

STATE OF MAINE. HANCOCK ss.—To the Sheriff of our County of Hancock, or either of his Deputies, Greeting:

WE COMMAND you to attach the goods or estate of GEORGE COWELL, of Wrentham, in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Trader, to the value of one hundred dollars, and summon the said Cowell, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held in Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, then and there

